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A New Pycnodont Fish from the Upper Cretaceous of  
Russell County, Kansas

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ABSTRACT.—A new Pycnodont fish, *Coelodus streckeri* sp. nov. is described from the Upper Cretaceous of Kansas. The type is based on a nearly complete prevomer with teeth.

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MR. H. D. O'BRIEN, of Russell, Kan., recently sent to the museum for identification, a nearly complete prevomer of a Pycnodont fish collected by Mr. Ernest Strecker, of Paradise, Kan. Mr. Strecker has kindly donated the specimen to the museum since it represents apparently an undescribed species of the genus *Coelodus*. This is the first remains of a Pycnodont fish to be found in the Upper Cretaceous of Kansas.

*Coelodus streckeri* sp. nov.

(Plate XLI, figs. 1 and 2)

*Holotype*. No. 946F, Kansas University, Museum of Vertebrate Paleontology. Prevomer plate nearly complete. Collected by Ernest Strecker, July 1, 1938.

*Horizon and type locality*. Carlile Shale, Upper Cretaceous, two and one-half miles south and one-half mile east of Paradise, Russell county (locality No. 3), Kansas.

*Diagnosis*. Size, large, median teeth elipsoid, posterior surface not concave.

*Description of type*. Prevomer larger than that of *Coelodus gyrodoides* Egerton. Five longitudinal rows of acrodont teeth. The internal lateral rows longer than the median row. Greatest width of dentitional series 44.9 mm. The anterior portion of the prevomer

missing. The left outer row of lateral teeth are 8 in number, measuring 55.2 mm., while those of the right side are 7 in number in both rows measuring 46 mm. and 51 mm., respectively. The teeth of the lateral rows are rounded in shape in the posterior part of the row, gradually becoming ellipsoid as one passes anteriorly. The last two teeth in the anterior portion of the lateral rows are quadrangular in outline. The posterior border of all of the lateral teeth are convex. The teeth of the lateral rows have shallow apical depressions which are not wrinkled. The teeth of the median row are ellipsoid, with shallow apical depression transversely placed with a tendency for a ridge to be developed along posterior border of apical depression. Crowns not wrinkled. The length of the median row of teeth is approximately 52 mm. The measurements of the teeth of the median row are taken from the posterior to the anterior; (first posterior tooth missing) second tooth, transverse width 12.4 mm., anteroposterior diameter 6.7 mm.; third tooth, transverse width 12.8 mm., anteroposterior diameter 6.7 mm.; fourth tooth, transverse width 11.5 mm., anteroposterior diameter 6.8 mm.; fifth tooth, transverse width 10.7 mm., anteroposterior diameter 6.2 mm.; sixth tooth, transverse width 9.5 mm., anteroposterior diameter 6.0 mm.; seventh tooth, transverse width 8.7 mm., anteroposterior diameter 5.7 mm.

The oral surface of the fused prevomer looking across the crowns of the teeth is strongly convex. On the superior side of the prevomer is a heavily developed median ridge. At the posterior end of the prevomer is a deep concavity.

The genus *Coelodus* has heretofore been known only from the Lower Cretaceous of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas in North America. The species known from Kansas is *Coelodus stantoni* Williston from the Kiowa shales, near Belvidere, Kiowa county, Kansas.

This species is named for Mr. Ernest Strecker, who collected and donated the specimen to the Museum of Vertebrate Paleontology.

## PLATE XLI

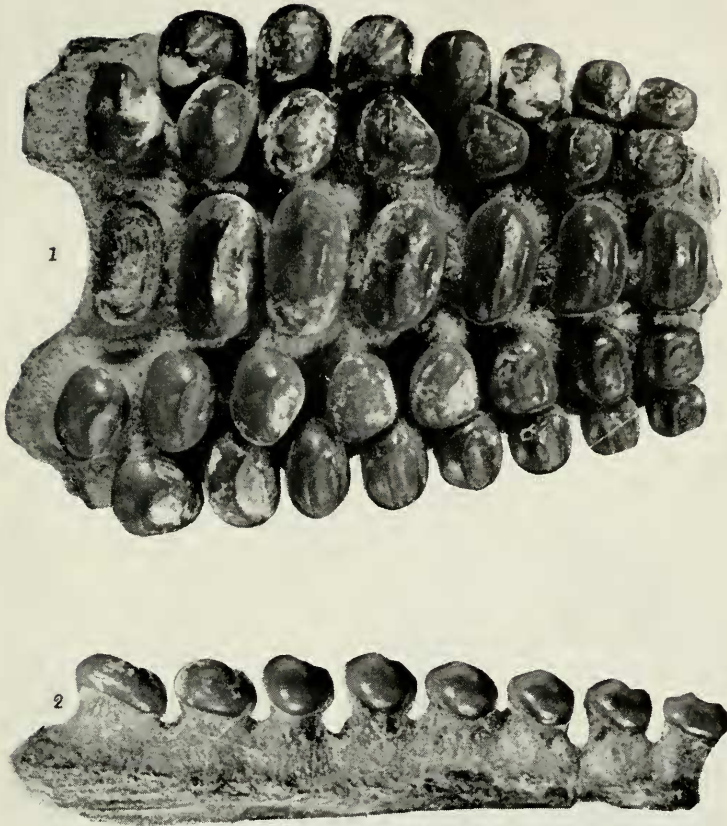


FIG. 1. *Coelodus streckeri*, sp. nov., oral view of prevomer, holotype No. 946F, K. U. M. V. P. Approximately  $3\frac{2}{3}$  natural size. See text for measurements and description.

FIG. 2. *Coelodus streckeri*, sp. nov., lateral view of left side of prevomer showing outer row of teeth, holotype No. 946F, K. U. M. V. P. Approximately  $3\frac{2}{3}$  natural size. See text for measurements and description.